ALL THE WORLD TO HIM.

Such is Woman and Here is News of Her.

FROM THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES

AMERICAN GIRLS WHO WIN.

WHY ENGLISH NOBLEMEN SEEK

The American Cirl is Liveller and Smarter and More Interesting than the English Girl-Queens by Divine Right-Chausery M. Depew's Interesting Comparison. MES. PRANK LESLIE'S THOUGHTS.

Apropos of the Endicott-Chamberiain wedding, and the appropriation of American girls as wives of the British aristocracy to the disregard of their own maidens of gentle birth and exquisite culture, Mrs. Frank Lesile, who has recently returned from a somewhat protracted visit in England, says: "Of course few men. whether English or American, consider the pretty snug little fortunes with which American girls are often endowed a serious drawback to marriage, or a detriment to the charm of wives, but the fortune is not always the first or only consideration with Englishmen. As a they are somewhat on a modification of the Lord Chumley order. They want to be entertained, aroused, amused, and they don't want to exert themselves to entertain a woman or to consider with any effort of thought what she says to them. They like the bright, sparkling chatter of American wirls better than the serious, thoughtful conersation of their own more intellectual countrywomen. They talk down to women from a ofts height, just as an adult converses with condescension with a child. The Duke of hist; borough is one of the few Englishmen who

Are English girls as well educated as American girls?

"Far hottor. More time is spent in study, and more solid, thoughtful, thorough knowledge drained. Even after a girl goes into society certain hours in every day are set apart for study. They write beautifully, too, from constant practice. Between breakfast and him hear every one writes, and some of the letters written by girls are as exquisited as poems and as procound as essays. Yes, English girls are day titlen by girls are as exquisited as poems and as procound as essays. Yes, English girls are dayled dapathers and sweet womanly women, but there are too many of them for the nilester of men. Because there are so many of them they look up to men too nuch, are too subservient, coddle them, and fuss over them and they make them fired. The brightest, smallest finglish girl in the kingdom looks up to most know little except the price and breed of horses, in a way that is almost disgusting. Take a garden party, for instance—a lawn full of sweet-laced gentle girls in the conventional mucha gown—it is studid, thresome, and a bere, in comes a bright, vivacious American girl with a beang. Her chatter is as sparkling as her diamonds, and she rattles round and stirs things all up. Men flock around her, and she orders them about like the queen she is with the utmost sang froid. They like to be bessed by her; her cool disregard of their superiority is refreshing. They admire her vivacity, her chie, her mangatiness, and end by falling dead in low with her." wo with her."
Is more expected of wives in England than

Is more expected of wives in England than re?"

Much more. What is expected of a society is in America anyway? Absolutely nothing ly simple good nature. If her husband is a siness man she isn't supposed to breakfast them, never innehes with him, and is only pected to be home when he comes in at the and to be passably amable and agreele. An Englishman objects to the boarding-nee life so repular in New York, wants a me and a houseful of children, and expects which is preside over his domicile, manage of housekeeper if he has one, or the servants of can't affors the former expensive luxury, it not be expect to be taken out every evental the week."

of American girls object to so much cell, the husband and wife compromise liv. He takes her out rather more than said an English wife. She entertains him askes him enjoy going out more than a

woman would who echoed his sentiments and never apposed his suggestions."

130 American girls never blunder from a fail are to understand English customs?" Barely. The best society in New York and in London differs very little. New York society has been Angleized of late by the introduction of English customs and laws. Bosides, American women are bright and readily adapt themselves in circumstances."

in the been Angliefzed of late by the introduction of English customs and laws. Besides, American women are bright and readily adapt themselves to circumstances."

Are they received well in London?"

They are. They are queens by right divine, and they don't take off their crowns before any inherited coronets. Besides, Americans are very popular in England at present, particularly if they are distinguished by the possession of large fortunes or special talents. There isn't a more popular lady in England than Lady Randolph Churchill. I saw her at the Hurlingham races, and the men stood in a circle three deep around her drag. English hostewess think a garden party or a reception hardly successful without some noted American to give tone to the entertainment, and professional women are feted and flattered and petics to their heart's content. All this vivacity and sparkle tell on a woman after a time, and English women of 40 look younger than American women of 30. The quick changing expression of their mobile faces makes lines that render faces strong and beautiful in vouth but wrinkled and seamed before youth is fairly passed. A strange little story which fell under my personal observation and which could never have happened in America. Illustrates the surveillance under which English girls are kent before marriage. A young man admired one of two sisters in an old English family and endeavored to rave the way for a declaration of his affection with the conventional attentions. He, however, never saw the young lady alone, for if he called her sister and mother were present; if they rode, the sister and mother were present; if they rode, the sister and mother were present; if they rode, the sister and mother were present; if they rode, the sister and mother were present; if they rode, the sister and mother were present; if they rode, the sister and mother were present; if they rode, the sister and mother were present; if they rode, the sister rode, too; if he took her out of an evening, the sister and had was really

the habit of falling in with any custom established by men."

"Why do Englishmen select American wives?"

"Why do Englishmen select American wives?"

"Was asked the sliver-tongued orator, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who submitted himself graciously to The Sun reporter's inquisition on the subject of paramount interest and continuous discussion since the Endicott-Chamberlain wedding.

"Do you think I can answer that question without getting up another war with England? If I may express my opinion without shattering the international treaty I should say that the American girl has the advantage of her English sister in that she possesses all that the other lacks. This is due to the different methods in which the two girls are brought up very strictly kept under rigid discipline, sees nothing of society until formally brought out, is not permitted to think or act for herself, or allowed to display any individuality. As a result she is shy, self-conscious, easily embarrassed, has little or no conversation, and needs to be helped, lifted. The English young man has not the helpful qualities that characcetrize the typical American masher, and in consequence the two present as I have often seen them, a very helpless combination. Then the American girl comes along, oretiter than her English sister, full of dash and snap and go, sprightly daswing, and audactions, and she is a revelation to the Englishman. She gives him more pleasure in one hour at a dinner or ball than he thought the universe could produce in a whole lifetime. Speedily he comes to the conclusion that he must marry her or die. As a rule be belongs to an old and historic family, is well educated, travelled, and polished, but poor. He knows nothing of business, and to support his estate requires an increased income. The American girl whom he gats acquainted with has that income, so in marrying her he goes to heaven and gets—the earth."

"The English society girl is much better educated than the Limitation for the latter is

rushed through the hotbed system of some stylish boarding school to be launched upon the social sea as a bud at sixteen, while the former is not only kept at school much longer and taught more thoroughly, but in the quiet of country homes she educates herself, or, rather, is educated by the conversation about her in English politics, the characteristics of the party leaders on both sides, and the arguments for and against all measures agitating public opinion. She becomes bright and suggestive and alert as she grows older, and able to converse with men intelligently on all vital questions. Our conversation here is not thoughtful, profound, or argumentative; it is but the contact of the moment, a dinner, a reception, or a call, and we separate. Then they visit often for four months at the same country house, meet the same people, live intimately together, and conversation becomes discussion of serious and weighty considerations. The English married ladies are like our American girls, only they never get the spring and dash, quickness of repartee and chaff that our girls have, but they are the brightest and most venomous noliticians in English society. Their houses are frequently political centres from which emanate influences that govern the nation. Our graduates of Welles's, College, and similar institutions, are the best educated women in the world; but a London lady said to me: They never come over here, We never see them."

"What on the English women say to the American girls carrying off all their matrimolal prizes?"

"They criticize our girls very sharply for thus invaling their domain, and attribute their. rushed through the hotbed system of some

What do the English women say to the American girls carrying off all their matrimonial prizes?"

"They criticize our girls very sharply for thus invading their domain, and attribute their success entirely to their fortunes. An English girl rarely has money, for either the estates are entailed upon the eidest sons, or the money is divided between the brothers, leaving the daughters with only a small allowance, while our girls share equally with their brothers. An Englishman worth \$500,000 gives his daughters \$25,000 on marriage, and is called very generous, while an American father worth the same amount would think \$100,000 none too much to bestow upon his daughter. An Englishman of the best class is not educated to business, and doesn't know how to earn a living in any way; besides, there is no chance for a man in England, no good opening, and it is doubtless true that the large fortune the American girl possesses or will inherit does add to her attractiveness. English women claim that American girls have wonderful brilliancy and sparkle for the fashionnable season, but that when thrown on their own resources in country houses, where serious discussion is the rule, they are found decidedly wanting, and know nothing of history, science, literature, politics, or religion."
"Are American girls received in the best society, and do they make no awkward mistakes?"
"Yes, they are received, and are very popu-

condescension with a child. The Duke of Mariborough is one of the few Englishmen who will event himself chough to talk any kind of the serious in the few Englishmen who will event himself chough to talk any kind of the serious in the serious in the serious with the analysis of the compilation. The a larght woman to have a man interest himself in a sensible, intelligent conversation with ner."

"There are and they are not. An English English high of the particular of any manifest and encased in thick havy boots; her dress is too short and too large and encased in thick havy boots; her dress is too short and too severe and homely, and she doesn't send or wark well. But an English girl on intrestack is a dream, and in evening frees a dear delight. Here it is the exception not the role, to have a pair of handsome arms and dimped shoulders; there the opposite condition provides. One is never noticed for having a line figure, as here, but is conspicuous only for himself and cold."

"Are Remerican girls received, and har every department of heat and cold."

"Are American girls every department of heat and cold."

"Are American girls every department of heat and cold."

"Are English girl on the completion and the absence of extrement of heat and cold."

"Are English girls as well educated as American girls every one writes, and stone of the left of study. They write beautifully, too, from constant practice. Between hreakfast and landscream every one writes, and some of the left of study. They write beautifully, too, from constant practice. Between hreakfast and landscream every despired with the readship of the probabilities are as examinite as possus and as pronound as essays. Yus, English girls are as examinite as possus and as pronound as essays. Type English girls and the cold in the probabilities of the proposition of the great proposition of the probabilities and the proposition of the great proposition of the grea

mentioning, viz., that in addition to all the many charms that transatlantle beauties boast is the innerishable one of dollars, which is, perhaps, not sufficiently taken into account when it is questioned why Englishmen prefer collaboration of the state of the Americans for their wives.

An "American Girl" is not satisfied with the

American for their wives.

An "American Girl" is not satisfied with the praise bestowed by the "standard on her compartions, but indulges in a little cheap sareasm, comparing an English woman to a "tame barndoor lowl," and adding that "to such a being a man may intrust his bills and his dinners, but not his ideas." But a comparison between English and American authoresses would effectually settle the "want of intellectuality" side of the question, and we are left to fall back on the only reasonable solution—that Englishmen like change, and what in their sisters they would vote "vulgar" is labelled in an American as "natural and charning," and her greater license of speech and action "want of self-consciousness."

Thera seems only one remedy—the policy of rotalistion. If American girls are to marry our best men, and to queen it in English society, we must invade the States, as they have invaded Europe, and, finding husbands for curselyes on the other side of the water, may, perhaps, succeed in revolutionizing American society (as Americans have ours), and give to it some of those Old World graces in which it is at present screly lacking.

This is, at least, the humble opinion of your

some of those old world graces in which it is at present sorely lacking.

This is, at least, the humble opinion of your obedient servant. A NORTH COUNTERS MAID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD -Sir: If your correspondent, " A North Countree Maid," had taken the trouble to read my letter on " American Girls" before she attempted a reply, she might have materially strengthened her case. As she has not done this, I can still smile. With your kind permission, however, I should like to throw a light on some points she has raised, which seem to call for elucidation.

She commences by the wall that American girls have "gathered into their net all that is best of English manhood." Even the patriotism of a "free-born citizen" did not lead me to this proud boast; but since she is so flattering, this proud boast; but since she is so flattering. I will not deay the soft impeachment. She, not donot, qualifies the statement in hor next sentence by the unkind surgestion that "the impeachment of the statement in hor next sentence by the unkind surgestion that "the impeachment of the statement in hor next sentence by the unkind surgestion that "the impeachment of the statement in hor next sentence by the unkind surgestion that "the impeachment of the statement of the stateme I will not deny the soft impeachment. She, no doubt, qualifies the statement in her next sen-

In the first place, I may mention as a singular fact, that when English wildowers and their daughters migrate to the States—I will not say in what vain, deluding hope—it is the psps who returns with a wife, and not the daughter with a husband. I cannot account for this, except by the supposition that American men do not seimire English women—as wives. They may find them handsome, accomplished, well bred, and occasionally well read; but they have no spirit and no sense of humor. They entirely lack that self-command, that sacoir fairs, which makes an American girl mistress of herself in all grades of society and under all conditions. More than all, they are lamentably deficient in independence, When English wemen have learned to be fearless without looking their femininity, and when they have mastered the axiom that "every tub must stand on list own bottom," they may hope to "revolutionize" American society, but not till then. I am, sir, your obedient servant, Nov. 12.

THE BUSINESS GIRL.

Wants and Isn't Afraid of Horrid Men. The business girl is a new feature of life in this city. She is the girl you find benind the counter in your favorite candy store, the girl who makes change at your stationer's, the girl at the telegraph desk in your hotel. She's the girl who says to you, " Keep your seat, sir; e been seated all day," when you offer to

ing your paper.

She is the girl you will see a great many of at the church fairs this winter. She will be short or tall, slender or stout, eyeglassed or young, prelty or homely, all as the case may be; but other things are not so much in doubt out her. She will plant herself in front of you, and for the first time in your life you will find that soft words and parlor manners will

not rescue you. init," she says, "I have especial reasons why you should buy of me. Now, just what is it you could be induced to buy; something for a lady, or for a gentleman, or do you merely wish to lay out so much money and don't care what you get for it?" You surrender. You can't help it. The combination of femininity and business, womanhood and earnestness.

gentleness and stray purpose, is a strong one.

The business girl is not a particle afraid of a man. She is not forever thinking of how to catch one, either. She dresses faultiossly, looks her prettiest, is very polite, and has a soft girlish voice, but she does not flirt or ogle or sigh or primp herself while she is in men's

band brilliant xomes in London than Lady Mandeville (Miss Consuella Yranga). Mrs. Col. Paget, formerly Miss Minnie Stevens, called one of the handsomest women in society, and conditions to the frontier of the mention of the handsomest women in society, and conditions of the handsomest women in society, and conditions of the greatest political and social powers in Grent Britain.

The month won her way, to the front ranks, all of whom are New York girls; and Lady Churchill is one of the greatest political and social powers in Grent Britain.

"Nothing more is really expected of them society, and the matter of the control of the greatest political and social powers in Grent Britain.

"Nothing more is really expected of them society, for some with her canable English rivals, after the first two or three years, when the brillianry and audicity so charming in a girl loses its novelty, or she will be looked upon as a butterfly increase of the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the

ciated in value along with the elevation of Mra. Harrison, and he will either part with it at \$100 or keep it as an attractive advertisement.

The vexed question of gentlemen's costumes for balls is timely, and there is the usual annual talk by the advocates of a change from the familiar funereal black suit. Somebody ungallantly remarks that women have had the monopoly of sumptuous elegance quite long enough, but candidly admits that the sterner sex have the love of dress quite as firmly planted in their breasts as frivolous women. I am prepared to admit that the present evening attire of men is not beautiful, said a belle: "but, at the same time, I think any attempt on the part of nineteenth-century males to don plush breaches and lace frills would promptly bring them into ridicule. A suggestion has been made that ombroidered stripes should be placed on the legs of trousers, that guests might be distinguished from servants. But if the only object of making a distinction in men's evening dress is to distinguish them from servants, by all means let them keep it as it is, and stand on the merits of their own personal appearance. Our men are too matter of fact nowadays, and too manly, I may say, to dress themselves up in frills and jurchelows, and certainly I would rather mistake my friends for servants than see them masquerading in silks, satins, and other feminine fripperies."

than see them masquerading in silks, satins, and other feminine fripperies."

New York has gone well night dancing mad. This assertion is not made of fashionable society, although the season of balls is just about to begin, and preparations therefor are more extensive and expensive than ever before. The news from that quarter is that Ward McAllister has consented to act as manager at the public ball to be given next spring in celebration of the one hundradth anniversary of Washington's inaugural as President. That will be a popular and indiscriminate affair, of course, however gorgeous it may prove and that the censor of McAllister's 400 should have anything whatever to do with it surprises many. Being asked for an explanation, an acquaintance said: "Well, the duty was offered to him, and he thought that an acceptance would let people know that he is quite consclous of that portion of the world lying outside the limits of Fith account in other words, he has had to bear a great deal of undesired fame as a champion of exclusiveness; and he is going to emancipate himself from all that sort of oppression. He trusts that he is no fool, and it hasn't pleased him at all to figure as a silv society man. If he can make a success of this Washington ball it will prove that he is glad and able to got up an affair that will be attended by twenty times 400 guests." This is corroborative proof of the fact, reported last spring, that McAllister and the fool are ont. Inquiry elicits that he will have nothing in particular to do with the extremely swell balls this winter further than to attend them. Under a new arrangment, it is said, the list of guests at the gatherings of the Patriarchs and the First Circle Dancing Class will be made up and passed upon by the chosen matrons of those two bodies.

The madness of dancing mentioned above is a beatried outbreak. Doesn't it indicate both give up your place in the elevated train, and she says it in such a way that you do not wasta any time urging her, but at once resume read-

made up and pussed upon by the chosen matrons of those two bodies.

The madness of dancing mentioned above is a theatrical outbreak. Doesn't it indicate both mental and pedal aberration when we see the cold and stately Mary Anderson dancing wildly on the stage with the daughter of Lydia Thompson, the veteran burlesquer? It is, indeed, an astonising sight. They are the principal figures in a peasant dance of a most active and sensuous description. They wear the costume of rural simplicity, it is true, but the skirts are so soft and flimsy, and so free of petticosts, that the limbs are quitens distinct to view as though shown in tights. Lydia Thompson's daughter is a plump, supple, and healthy specimen of the British girl, and in this romping exhibition she seems rightly placed. But when the tall, statuesque, and somewhat angular Mary Anderson, to whem we have been accustomed as a slow-motioned and impressive tragedienne capers nimbly through this terosichorean demonstration, and climaxes it by throwing herself limp and panting into the arms of her ardent lover, there is something positively startling about it. All this occurs as an opisode in Sinkespeares "A Winter's Tale," and it serves to prove how much better a theatre assemblage, even when composed of professed Shakespearean appreciators, likes to see Mary dance than hear her speak the lines of the great poet, for the dance always has one encore after which the people clap their hands, stamp their foet, and cry "Bravo," until Mary shakes her head in a decisive refusal to repeat it.

In the way of matrimonial pageantry noth-

was ever much set up, and so it all onded was more it well, the man and support again. I wouldn't be fright that wouldn't speen again. I wouldn't be fright that wouldn't speen again. I wouldn't be fright the man and show him I wasn't ships a set of the grant of the man and show him I wasn't ships a set of the man and the man and

FEMALE AMANUENSES. Some of the Many Sequirements The; Are

Expected to Possess.

From the Phonographic World.

To be an acceptable amanuensis you must (1) be an expert writer of shorthand; (2) an expert operator on the typewriter; (3) a fair penman; (4) a good English scholar, and (5) a good girl. Perhaps you think the last requirement the easiest and so it fs—to a good girl. But to be a good girl in the sense I mean is something more than being good-natured, obliging, truth-loving, or even faithful. All those you must be but beyond them you must be a person whose presence as well as whose work is desirable. In homely phrase, you must be that that the fairly haven people like to "have around." There is no objection to your being pretty—if you can't help it; but if you should happen to be pretty, don't presume on your good looks, nor imagine that they will in any way atone for your shortcomings. A sweet smile from a bright face delights any man of sense; but, if there is nothing behind it, it does not go far.

It is every girl's privileze—it ought never to be spoken of use a duly—to dress becomingly. The girl amanuensis is dressed becomingly when she is dressed appropriately to her business; and to be thus dressed need not detract a single charm from her loveliness; in fact, it will only add to her loveliness. It is begging the question to say that a girl should be test, both in her attire and in her person; that her hands should be clean, her linger usels well trimmed, her hair properly arranged, her teeth To be an acceptable amanuensis you must

clean and white, and her breath sweet. She should have no bad habits, not even the habit of gum chewing, and she should be a lady in all that the word implies.

The girl amanuensis need never be a nuisance; but, on the other hand, she should make herself as welcome and desirable in her brusiness as she is in her home. To do this she has only to be helpful, and to be helpful is not to be unpleasantly aggressive, nor to be over anxious and flugety. Least of all is it to be pervading and effusive—to—stand around—like a superserviceable clown in the circus, seeming to do everything while really doing nothing. Repose is the quality best fitted to the girl amanuensis, or to the girl anything; repose of manner that so well beful softness of speech and quietness and efficiency of action.

The young lady who speaks in a high key and with a loud voice, who slams doors after her, and advertises her coming and going by the ringing of bells or the blowing of whistles, might pass for a weak initation of a becometive, but she would in nowise impress one as being a good office companion or an effective worker. The best work is that which is done with the clearest understanding and the least finss. To do things without seeming to do them, and to attract attention through things accomplished rather than through the mechanism by which they are accomplished, is the secret of acceptableness.

The presence of the girl amanuensis should be fell rather than observed; and, when, for any cause, she is absent from her post, those whom she serves should miss her, not from the greater quiet that has come to them, but from a realizing sense that something sweet and niceasant has dropped out of their routine; that the office is more gloomy and less attractive, and that somehow things don't get on as they should.

A Promised Scoroker

From the Chicago Mail. Amélie Bives-Chanler and Ella Wheeler Wilcox are reported collaborating on a dramatic poem which is to be printed on asbeston paper with incombustible ink. Proof sheets are not yet out, but the ap-pended excerpt is said to be in the nature of a mild starter " to one of the chapters

Ye gods and nymphs who here on high tily inpus mount Ye rods and nymphs who
Fre on high Ulympus mount.
Did dweil and love in
Years sung, storiest or bepictured
8v the bands of masters of
The years agone.
I by min passion had of
Hilly our passion had
Hilly our passion had
Hilly our passion had
Hilly our passion

THEY ALL LOVE TO DRESS

A Stage Costumer Tells of the Whims of Actresses in the Way of Cowns. It is claimed on good authority that the

most costly, elegant, artistic, and correctly fitting costumes seen in New York are those worn behind the footlights.

'Actiesses and prima donnas have their dresses lived throughout with better slik than the average woman wears outside, and the chords girls and coryphees wear better fitting bodies than the Fifth avenue belles," said a well-known costumer recently. "The modern ball dress is simplicity itself compared with a stage dress that is often composed of ten or twelve colors which must be blended and combined and harmonized with infinite pains, and then all covered with embroidery and applique wrought by hand." Which are the most expensive dresses wort

"Those worn in the burlesque plays, such as the 'Crystal Slipper.' The Shakespeare dresses are not so elaborate in construction. A Greek dress is nothing but a bag with gold borders, and the dresses in modern society plays, like those put on at the Lyceum Theatre, are only the conventional work of dressmakers, and copied from fashion plates; but the burlesque costumes are made of the greatest variety of expensive material, and trimmed with all the costly gorgeousness the market supplies. As for single tollets, of course those of the great prima donnas are most elaborate. They are furnished by the managers, and the best isn't good enough for the capricious singers. One thousand or twelve hundred dollars are the ordinary prices paid, and \$30 and \$40 a yard for trimming is not an unusual price. Even these dresses are sometimes worn only two or three times before they are thrown aside, for if a spot or bit of soil on the train appears, as is almost unavoidable, the royal singers refuse to wear them, because they claim they are dirty. They are the neatest, daintiest, and fussiest women in the world. Why, I've had to make a dress for Nisson sometimes in six hours. She would make up her mind at midday that she wouldn't sing that night without a new dress,

wouldn't sing that night without a new dress, and if had to be produced.

"Mrs. James Brown Potter dresses very elegantly, and will pay \$4,000 for the costumes she wears in 'Cleopatra,' and her dresses for the season will probably cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000. Mrs. Lanktry is another exceedingly richly dressed lady, and Lotta also spends a great deal of money on her costumes, which, though they are simple and not at all showy, are made of the most exquisite and dainty material. Miss Mary Anderson has her dresses designed by Alma Tadoma, and the designs are carried out under her own personal supervision. Many actresses spend from \$1,000 to \$15,000 a season for their costumes. The white silk and gold-embroidered dress Miss Gale wears as fordia in the casket scene cost between \$250 and \$300. The costumes worn by all the ladies in the Booth and Barrett company are very elegant, and exact copies from the most authentic illustrations and descriptions of the dresses worn at the time the play was written. The ancient models must be carried out in the smallest details to please Mr. Barrett, and he will not allow any corsets to be worn under odd short-waisted gowns. The stage lover finds in his arms a real live woman, not a bundle of stick and whalebonea," "They cost about the same, for though there is more than double the amount of material used in a woman's dress, a man must dress his legs hand-omely, and have muntless and cloaks of rich material. A woman wears a great lot of expensive they don't furnish, which would otherwise make her dress more costly."

"How long are the costumes worn usually?"

"They done are the costumes worn usually?"

furnish, which would otherwise make her dress more costly."

"How long are the costumes worn usually?"

"That depends on what they are worn in. When an actress crawis all over the stage on her kness, as Mme. Judic does, in a white satin dress, it goes to pieces very quickly; or when any violent acting is done, or sweeping up and down the stage in a trained dress, the skirt is quickly soiled and the dress absandened. But in ordinary plays a dress lasts one season, and is sometimes worn two. though not often, for either a woman tires of it, or she is put in a different line of plays the next season, and it is folded away until it seems old and spoiled. The dresses are beautifully taken care for the rich rowns as tenderly as if they were children, folding them away in tissue papers as soon as they are taken off.

"Where do you get your ideas for the dresses?"

"I have a library containing some 300 vol-

dren, iolding them away in tissue papers as soon as they are taken off.

"Where do you get your ideas for the dresses?"

"I have a library containing some 300 volumes, and there is not a character in any established mythological or historical play that I haven't a correct description of the costume required based upon copies of all the great paintings relating to the subject in even the most indirect way."

"Where do you buy the old brocades and rich ornaments you use?"

"I buy everything in New York. There isn't anything made in the world that you can't find in New York if you know where to look for it. The only things I import are odd pieces of stage lewery, which are peculiar to and worn in some foreign country and can be bought there more cheaply than they can be made here because the work is not familiar to our goldsmiths."

"Are astresses more difficult to please than other women?"

"Indeed they are. The poorest chorus girl of them all will not wear a waist unless it fits as if it were pasted to her body with glue, and it must be paided here and fightened there to their out the fit of them all will not wear a waist unless it fits as lif it were pasted to her body with glue, and it must be paided here and fightened there to their out the fit is desert hand pust so and heard to make a pocket handkerchief, and pouts and fluits if it desert hand pust so and heard to make a pocket handkerchief, and pouts and fluits if it desert handkerchief, and heard the first seed because the irresses aren't long enough and high enough in the neck, but none of them fuss because they are too long and too high on the shoulders. Then the fleshy ones have to be dressed so they will look slender, and they lovariably select the colors that will make them look twice as large as they are naturally, and the thin ones are dotermined to have some clinging pale dress that makes them seem more attenuated. And so it goes. Some ladies knew just what they was, and are satisfed and appreciative when you furnish it, and others think they knew

the management and ordered all of a particular style. Then the girls scold about the colors and the trimming and all, but they usually get reconciled after a little. Miss Urquinart was very much displeased with her costumes in 'Nady,' and objected to the color and style, but other people praised them, and she was pacified."

"Can you concent bodily defects?"

"Yes, we make a regular study of it. Actresses, as a rule, are exceedingly handsomeshaped women. Their life helps to make them so, and they understand so therefore them so, and they understand so therefore them so, and they understand so therefore them so, and they understand so therefore, how much their success depends on their physique as well as their face that they resort to every known artifice for physical development with astonishingly good results. The greatest trouble is with a superabundance of flesh. This we enderwor to hide with most scientifically arranged dresses. We study the woman not the dress, thoroughly, and then adapt the dress to her."

"To you often have to make dresses on short notice."

"As a rule, stage dresses are always made in a harry. The actresses do not know exactly what role will be assigned to them until late, and then they all rush in and want everything at once. Frequently, too, as unexpected change in the cast demands a dress on twenty-four hours' notice. We got the gown basted together some ways of can be worn at night, and it is sent back the next morning to be finished. Elaborate dresses sometimes are worn three or four ovenings before they are done."

"Are actresses willing to pay a large amount for a dress?"

"That decende. If the management pays for the dress are unit flud excensive."

"Are actresses willing to pay a large amount for a dress."

"Are actresses willing to pay a large amount for a dress."

"That decends. If the management pays for the dress an actress can't find expensive enough materials, but if she has it to pay for herself she can't find chean enough ones. Mrs. Potter and many others will pay anything for dress, no matter what, if it is only unique and artistle, and not like any one else's, but the majority of actresses are economical, without being stingy. The theatre season is comparatively short, never more than thirty-like or forty weeks, and an actress is on expense with no income a large part of the year. Her dresses are more expensive than those of a society woman any way, and they are more quickly spoiled. The costumes in The Wife' were made new every ix months. Very frequently we duplicate a \$590 dress two or three times in a season, and when an actress is on the road her gowns are spoiled from constant packing. An actress's dresses are as much a part of her business as the learning of her role, and she must considering all the necessary expenses, that an actress receives the amount of salary she deserves and needs, except the famous players, who demand exorbitant prices and obtain them, and many of them too, like Mrs. Potter, have a portion of their wardrobe furnished by the managers. Taken as a class, they are much like ordinary women, and present counties phases of character, some fussy and some pleasant, some exacting and some generous, but they all love their clothes and like to wear them. Miss Walowright had a beautiful dress one season, and the character star represented did not allow her to wear it. beautiful dress one season, and the character she represented did not allow her to wear it. One night, in a simple part, she came rustling out in the magnificent embroidered gown, and when some one remonstrated she said: "I just love that dress, and was bound I would wear it once in New York anyway."

A FEXED QUESTION SETTLED.

Ladies' Bustles Are Here to Stay-They Are Worn and They Will Not Die.

With the close of the political campaign has come a lull in the discussion of tariff reform and free trade of party leaders, but the vexing controversy which has been agitating the feminine mind since long before the St. Louis Convention, over bustle reform and bustle abolition, still continues and will never be satisfactorily settled until THE SUN assumes the thankless rôle of umpire and decides, as it now does, that bustles are not dead, are not going to die, but are modified and diminished in size. "Bustles have come to stay," said one of the best authorities on the avenue. "for women understand that they cannot afford to let them go. If a woman have too large hips the bustle relieves them of their protuberance; if she have no hips at all apparently, the bustle supplies the lack; if she have too large an abdomen the bustle gives her symmetry; If she be too tall and thin the bustle helps her, and if she be too short and broad it helps her none the less. Of course, there are women so divinely moulded, so exquisitely symmetrical, that they do not need it, and may not wear it; but there is only one in one hundred so perfeetly proportioned, and the other ninety-nine

will still avail themselves of its usefulness.

we sold no bustles or pads at all; but the ladies saw how badly they looked without them, and how really uncomfortable they were with their dresses sagging down from under the waists in the back, and now we are seiling as many as ever, but they are much smaller, and very flat at the top. The nads or cushions are hardly more than five inches in length, and very narrow. The new Worth bustles have a slight prominence of wires at the top, from which depends three or four full breadths of slik or mohair, with no steels.

"Are you putting bustles in the dresses you make?"

"Our imported dresses came with no bustles,

depends three or four full breadths of shk or mobals, with no steels.

"Are you putting bustles in the dresses you make?"

"Our imported dresses came with no bustles, but many of the ladies who bought them had the bustles put in. We occasionally make a dress to order with no bustle, but the most of the dresses have two short steels and a small pad, unless they are for fleshy women, when the pad is omitted."

At another large and reliable house the above testimony was endorsed most heartily.

"Bustles are not more than half the size they were in the spring. The largest hoop used is smaller even than the smallest one was in the spring. I think they will grow smaller still as the soason advances, and may go out altogether, but not until dressmakers learn to reproduce their effect in some other way. We occasionally make a dress with no bustle, to order, but it doesn't in any way resemble the drosses that were worn before the evolution of the hustle gave them the pretty sweep and stand-out effect they have now. The bouffant look is made with full draperies of rich silk, all lined with plaitings and trills of crinoline." Sith, in spite of all this to the contrary, it must be admitted that an occasional girl or woman may be seen in the fashionable promenade with no bustle, and looking, as a gentisman graphically descrited it, as if she had her dress on "hind-side-before." and an up-town progressive French dressmaker will not make a dress with a bustle in, and says that, instead of attempting to conceal the omission, she, on the contrary, emphasizes it decidedly. The reconcillation between those two antagonistic theories live in the fact that New York fashionable women are divided into conservative and radicals in the subject of innovations and changes in styles. The latter are apt to be extremient, exacrly accepting the most pronounced and conspicuous change simply for variety; and the former are pit to be carremient, exacrly accepting the most pronounced and conspicuous change simply for variety; and the former are d

COSTLY CHINESE COFFINS.

Ah Cheong, the Wood Worker, Tells of Some Expensive Ones He Has Made, Ah Cheong, the Chinese artist in wood

who is now busily at work upon the fancy wood casing of the new Chinese council rooms, when told by THE SUN's Chinese representative yesterday of the costly coffin of Mrs. Doctor Hiller of Wilmington, Mass., and her eccentricities, said that that was nothing.

"It is," said he, " a very common custom in Chins for thousands of years past for rich men and women to have not only their own coffins.

Chilas for thousands of years past for rich men and women to have not only their own coffins. but their parents' and their sons' all ordered in one batch at wholesale rates, together with their fuerait ariments, as well as cocking utensils and other provisions for the other world."

As to the cost of that coffin at Wilmirgton, said Ah Cheong laughingly, that was nething compared with a rich man's coffin that he onee made at Canton, China. It took nim and two other aritists just three years to finish, and the price paid for the material alone was over 5,000 teals or 47,500, and the work nearly \$10,000 more, which in this country for the same work would probably be about five times as much, making material and work at about \$50,000.

Why, I have an order. It is said. For a Ohinese merchan's curved besteand how, which will, when finished, probably cost \$6,000 or \$4,000. He doesn't was it very claborate, either, An elaborate one I charge anything between \$5,000 and \$10,000 for."

An Obsong will not tell who the order for the allocated bedstead came from.

PHONOGRAPH THE BABY'SCRY

PUT IT WITHTHE DARLING'S PICTURE TO SHOW OFF BY AND BY

ster Chucked and Wouldn't Cry. Not Even Who Pinched-The How! Was Successfult Caught at Last, Though, Defore Thomas A. Edison's last baby had

been a resider of the world yet a month. Mr. Wangemann the Wizard's co-worker upon

the phonograph, who is in charge of all the vocal and susical tests of that fairy-tale mechanismasked him why in the world he didn't impres the baby's crying upon perma-nent wax clinders, that the sound of it night be preserve along with the baby's photograph in the famy archives. Now, if the great inventor hast weakness, it is love for his home and childrn. They are the only things in the world the can call him from his beloved laborator; or draw his mind from the deep problems t delights in. At the time Mr Wan-gemann rade the suggestion Mr. Edison was busy with an endeavor to crack an acoustica hickory nut. The phonograph was the just bursting into its new and practical life, and had taken entire possessie of its author's mind, as indeed, everythin does that engages his attention at all. Youhad to almost shake the man to get him to say any attention to anything else while howas working, and as for getting him out of the laboratory before 1 or 2 o'clock in the moning, why that was a recognized impossibley. It took a minute for the inventor to get is minu disentangled from the problem

out of the laboratory before 1 or 2 o'clock in the moning, why that was a recognized impossibilty. It took a minute for the inventor to get is mind disentangled from the problem presented by the accustical hickory nut and inity is a constant of the minute of the constant hickory nut and inity is a constant of the minute of the constant of the minute of the constant of the minute of the constant of the c

There was a time when full trailing skirts were worn universally in the streets of New York. Then the short skirt came, was shortened, narrowed, tied back until it was rediculous, but now it is modified and graceful, and has come to stay. There will never be a time again when trailing silks and volvets shall sweep the pavement. And so with the bustle it has been exaggorated abused, made ridiculous, but now it is modest and correct and will not go out. Perhaps it is not worn in Paris, but it is worn in New York by the best dressed people, and ladies fresh from Europe, with Paris gowns, have a very small soft cushion at the ton and one or two short reeds low in the skirt, the largest being scarcely fifteen inches. One of the most ultra-fashionable women in New York has the reeds in every one of her Felix gowns, and claims that she saw no stylish people abroad without the bouffant effect to their draperles, though it was produced in a variety of ways.

There was a time early in September when we sold no bustles or pads at all; but the ladies saw how healy they looked without them we have been been the baby's pink skin when the door of an impression of the largest and most popular retail houses in the city, said:

There was a time early in September when we sold no bustles or pads at all; but the ladies saw how healy they looked without them are the baby's nurse. She unjettod the care of the largest without them are the baby's nurse. She unjettod the care of the largest with the ladies saw how healy they looked without them are the baby's nurse. She unjettod the care of the largest without them are the baby's nurse. She unjettod the care of the largest without them are the baby's nurse. She unjettod the care of the largest may be the care of the largest without them are the baby's nurse. She unjettod the care of the largest without them are the baby's nurse. She unjettod the care of the largest the provided the care of the largest the provided the care of the largest the provided the provided the provided the provi great deal narder. He heroically served to do it. His fingers were just closed over the baby's pink skin when the door oyed and in came the baby's nurse. She unfetted the plot at a glanca. Before Mr. Ison could move she had pulled the baby in his grasp. She and the baby flounced out of room, and as she went she cast on the bas father a look of withering indignation to made Mr. Edison feel cheap. The phonograph went back to the laboratory. Mr. Edison it gave un for good the idea of phonograph the baby's crying.

But, after all, it was accommand, though quite unexpectedly and in an foreseen way. Long after that Mrs. Edison is the baby on its first visit to the laborat. The baby's eyes were big with astonis on at all the wonderful things it heard an way. Some big machinery was started up. Inst semething was cound that proved too m for the baby, it was seared, and began thry in downright earnest.

"The phonograph!" origin. Edison, and

at was scared, and began the manage earnest.

"The phonograph" origin. Edison, and burried to start the instremt. And so was obtained the record of omas A. Edison's youngest baby's crying, with to-day is carefully preserved on a ware viinder among the family treasures.

Signs of Spring Connecticut.

NOBWICE, Dec. 1. pite of precocious blizzard, Indian summ lingers in Connecti-cut. The warm, wet bather before the big storm had partly reved some satural processes, and nature gone notion is to her head that spring was comy. At Norwith Town last week peeping frogs are heard, and George Whaley picked dandions and closer blossoms. In Westchester, a fy or two gro, Miss J. W. Day gathered twen dandelion blossoms, and J. R. Buel, while plething, saw seas in bloom, in the same townire. F. L. Carrier's litao bush was in bud. I sew days later there was good skating, andone man wint fishing for pickerel through je ice.

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